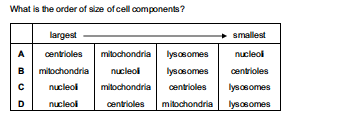
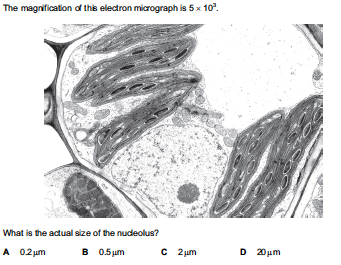
1.



2.



3. Cells which do not have nucleoli die because they do not have

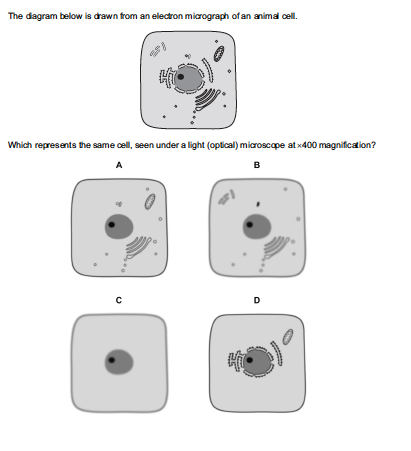
A centrioles and cannot divide.

B mitochondria and cannot release energy.

C mRNA and cannot transcribe DNA.

D ribosomes and cannot synthesise protein.

4.



5. Which structures are found in both animal and plant cells?

1 centriole

2 lysosome

3 nucleolus

4 vacuole

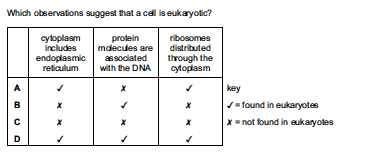
A. 1 and 3 only

B. 2 and 4 only

C. 2, 3 and 4 only

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

6.



7. A cell organelle measures 4 x 10-1mm in diameter. What is the diameter in μm?

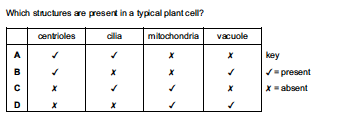
A 4 x 101μm

B 4 x 102μm

C 4 x 103μm

D 4 x 104μm

8.



9. Plant cells are stained and then viewed through a light microscope. Which structures would be clearly visible at a magnification of **x**400?

A chloroplast grana

B lysosomes

C nucleoli

D ribosomes

10. Which range of sizes would include most eukaryotic cells?

A 1 x 102 nm to 1 μm

B 1 μm to 1 x 101 μm

C 1 x 101 μm to 1 x 102 μm

D 1 x 102 μm to 1 x 103 μm

11. Which structure is present in all eukaryotic cells but not present in prokaryotic cells?

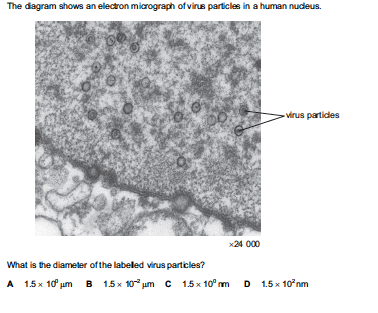
A 70S ribosome

B cell wall

C chromatin

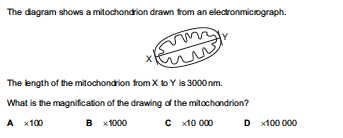
D plasmid

12.



\*some scaling issues with this question, pick the answer that is closest to the answer that you calculate

13.



\*rounded to the nearest 100

14. What is the function of nucleoli?

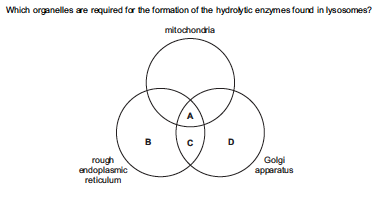
A formation and breakdown of the nuclear envelope

B formation of centromeres

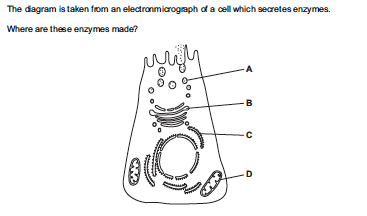
C formation of ribosomes

D formation of the spindle during nuclear division

15.



16.



ANSWERS:

1. B

2. C

3. D

4. C

5. C

6. D

7. B

8. D

9. C

10. C

11. C

12. D

13. C

14. C

15. D

16. C